

...to serve as jurors, in a case pending before me, then and there to be sworn. And they shall in no wise omit.

And have you then there this with your doings thereon.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of A. D.

Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 79. The constable shall serve such summons as a personal service thereof, and return the same endorsed with the names of the persons summoned, at the time appointed for the trial of the cause.

Sec. 80. Jurors for neglecting or refusing to attend when properly summoned, or refusing to serve when in attendance, shall be liable to the like penalty, as witnesses who fail to attend or refuse to testify.

Sec. 81. The constable shall be in attendance on the court at all during the progress of the trial, and if from challenge or other cause the panel shall not be full, he may fill the same in the same manner as is done by the sheriff in the Court of Common Pleas.

Sec. 82. When a jury shall be in attendance and the cause shall be continued, the jurors must attend at the time and place appointed for trial without further notice.

Sec. 83. If either party object to the competency of a juror, the question thereon must be tried in a summary manner by the Justice, who may examine the juror or other witness under oath.

Sec. 84. The Justice shall administer an oath or affirmation to the jury, and truly to try the matter in difference between the parties and a true verdict give according to the evidence.

Sec. 85. After the jury shall have been sworn they shall sit together and hear proofs and allegations of the parties, and after hearing the same shall be kept together in some convenient place under the charge of a constable until they have agreed upon their verdict and shall be discharged by the Justice.

Sec. 86. When the jurors shall have agreed upon their verdict they shall deliver it to the Justice publicly, who shall enter it upon the docket.

Sec. 87. Whenever the Justice shall be satisfied that a jury sworn in any cause before him cannot agree in their verdict after having consulted upon it a reasonable time, he may discharge them and continue the cause, and may, if required by either party, proceed to strike another jury as herein before provided; the cause shall be continued to such time as the Justice thinks reasonable, unless the parties or their attorneys agree on a longer or shorter time or unless they may agree that the Justice may render judgment on the evidence already before him.

Sec. 88. It shall be lawful for the Justice before whom a cause has been tried, on motion, and on being satisfied that the verdict was obtained by fraud, partially or undue means, at any time within four days after the entering of judgment, to grant a new trial, and he shall set a time for the new trial, of which the opposite party shall also have at least three days notice.

Sec. 89. The opposite party shall also have a reasonable notice of such motion for a new trial, if the same is not made on the day of the former trial, and in the presence of such party, such notice to be given by the applying party. If the new trial shall be granted or the jury be unable to agree, the proceedings shall be in all respects as upon the return of the summons.

Sec. 90. If either the plaintiff or defendant, in their bill of particulars, claim more than twenty dollars, the case may be appealed to the Court of Common Pleas; but if neither party demand a greater sum than twenty dollars, and the case is tried by jury, there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 91. If an appeal by the plaintiff he shall not recover a larger sum than twenty dollars, exclusive of interest since the rendition of the judgment before the Justice, he shall be adjudged to pay all costs in the Court of Common Pleas, (including a fee of five dollars, to defendant's attorney,) and in case the defendant shall demand a set-off greater than twenty dollars, and he appeal, and do not recover twenty dollars, he shall in like manner pay all costs in the appellate court, including a like fee to plaintiff's attorney.

Sec. 92. Upon a verdict being delivered to the Justice, and before judgment being rendered thereon, each juror shall be entitled to receive fifty cents at the hands of the successful party, which shall be taxed in the costs against his adversary. When the jury shall be unable to agree upon a verdict, the same compensation shall be paid them by the party calling the jury, and the same shall be taxed in the cost bill against the losing party.

Sec. 93. In all cases which shall be tried by a jury before a Justice of the Peace, either party shall have the right to except to the opinion of the Justice upon any question of law arising during the trial of the cause; and when either party shall allege such exception, it shall be the duty of the Justice to sign and seal a bill containing such exception, if truly alleged, with the point decided, so that the same may be made part of the record in the cause.

ARBITRATIONS.

Sec. 94. At any time before trial and judgment rendered, the plaintiff and defendant, consenting thereto, may have the cause submitted to the arbitration of three disinterested men, who shall be chosen by the parties and if the arbitrators be present, they shall hear and determine the cause on oath or affirmation, to be administered by the Justice. But if the persons chosen as arbitrators be not present, the Justice shall issue summons for them to attend at the time and place appointed for trial, which shall be served by any constable, or the parties, as they may agree. The fees of arbitrators shall be the same as that paid to jurors.

Sec. 95. When the arbitrators shall convene and be qualified, they shall proceed to hear and determine the cause, and make out their award in writing, which shall be valid when signed by any two of them, and return the same to the Justice, who shall thereupon enter such award on his docket, and thereupon render judgment and issue execution, as in other cases.

Sec. 96. Every judgment rendered on appeal, shall contain the ruling of the Justice of the Peace who rendered such judgment, and within ten days from the rendition of the same, or to the court of common pleas, on appeal that such award was obtained by fraud, corruption, or other undue means.

Sec. 97. Whenever satisfactory proof shall be adduced before such Justice within the period aforesaid, that such award was obtained by fraud, corruption or other undue means, it shall be competent for such Justice to set aside such award and his judgment as if such award had never been made.

Sec. 98. But no appeal shall be allowed to the Court of common pleas, from a judgment of a Justice of the Peace rendered on appeal unless the party praying such appeal shall file with such Justice an affidavit, therein stating that he or she does verily believe that award was obtained by fraud, corruption, or other undue means.

Sec. 99. And if on appeal from the judgment of a Justice rendered on any such award, the Court of common Pleas shall be satisfied that the award was obtained by fraud, corruption or other undue means, such court shall set aside the award, and proceed to hear and determine the cause on the merits, and other cases of appeal.

Sec. 100. But if the said court shall be of opinion that the award was not obtained by fraud, corruption or other undue means, they shall render judgment thereon and for the costs of suit, and award execution as in other cases.

TRIAL OF THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY LEVIED ON OR ATTACHED.

Sec. 101. When a constable shall levy on or attach property claimed by any person or persons, other than the party claimants he shall give three days notice, in writing, to the plaintiff or his agent or if not found within the county, then such notice shall be served by leaving a copy thereof at his usual place of abode in such county, of the time and place of the trial of the right to such property, which trial shall be had before some Justice of the township at least one day prior to the time appointed for the sale of such property.

Sec. 102. If on the trial the Justice shall be satisfied from the proof that the property, or any part thereof, belongs to the claimant or claimants, such Justice shall render judgment against the party in whose favor such execution or attachment is made, and shall moreover, give a written order to the constable who levied on, or who may be charged, with the duty of selling such property, directing him to restore the same or so much thereof as may have been found to belong to such claimant or claimants.

Sec. 103. But if the claimant or claimants fail to establish his or their right to such property or to any part thereof, the Justice shall render judgment against such claimant or claimants for the costs that have accrued on account of such trial, and issue execution therefor, and the constable shall not be liable to the claimant or claimants for the property so taken.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDGMENTS.

Sec. 104. Judgment that the action be dismissed without prejudice to a new action may be entered with costs, in the following cases:

1. When the plaintiff voluntarily dismisses the action before it is finally admitted.
2. When he fails to appear at the time specified in the summons, or upon adjournment, or within one hour thereafter.
3. When it is objected at the trial and appears by the evidence that the action is brought in the wrong township.
4. When the plaintiff fails to appear at the return day of the summons, and his bill of particulars be not filed and evidence before the Justice, the action must be dismissed. If the defendant fail to appear at the return day of the summons or if either party fail to attend at the time to which a trial has been adjourned, or fail to make the necessary bill of particulars, or fail in the proof on his part, the cause may proceed at the request of the adverse party and judgment may be given in conformity with the bills of particulars and proofs.
5. Sec. 106. When judgment shall have been rendered against a defendant in his absence, the same may be set aside on the following conditions:
 1. That his motion be made within ten days after such judgment was entered.
 2. That he pay or consign judgment for the costs awarded against him.
 3. That he notify in writing the opposite party, his agent or attorney, or cause it to be done, of the opening of such judgment and the time and place of trial at least five days before the time if the party reside in the county, and if he be not a resident of the county, by leaving a written notice thereof at the office of the Justice ten days before the trial.

Sec. 107. Upon a verdict the Justice must immediately render judgment accordingly. When the trial is by a Justice, judgment must be entered immediately after the close of the trial, or if the defendant has been arrested or his property attached in other cases it must be entered at the close of the trial, or if the Justice then desire further to consider, on or by the fourth day thereafter, both days inclusive.

Sec. 108. When the amount due to either party exceeds the sum for which the Justice is authorized to enter judgment, such party may remit the excess and judgment may be entered for the residue. A defendant need not remit such excess, and may withhold setting the same off, and a recovery for the amount set off and allowed, or any part thereof, shall not be a bar to his subsequent action for the amount withheld.

Sec. 109. If the defendant any time before trial offer in writing to allow judgment to be taken against him for a specified sum, the plaintiff may immediately have judgment therefor with the costs then accrued. But if he do not accept of the offer before the trial, and fail to recover in the action a sum equal to the offer, he cannot recover costs accrued after the offer, but costs must be adjudged against him. But the offer and failure to accept it cannot be given in evidence to effect the recovery otherwise than as to costs as above provided.

Sec. 110. If the defendant any time before trial offer in writing to allow judgment to be taken against him for a specified sum, the plaintiff may immediately have judgment therefor with the costs then accrued. But if he do not accept of the offer before the trial, and fail to recover in the action a sum equal to the offer, he cannot recover costs accrued after the offer, but costs must be adjudged against him. But the offer and failure to accept it cannot be given in evidence to effect the recovery otherwise than as to costs as above provided.

Sec. 110. Where judgment is rendered in a case where the defendant is subject to arrest and imprisonment, it must be so stated in the judgment, and entered in his docket.

ARTICLE IX.

APPEALS.

Sec. 111. In all cases not otherwise especially provided for by law, either party may appeal from the final judgment of any Justice of the Peace to the court of common pleas of the county, where the judgment was rendered.

Sec. 112. The party appealing shall, within ten days from the rendition of the judgment enter into an undertaking to the adverse party with at least one good and sufficient surety to be approved by such Justice, in a sum not less than fifty dollars in any case, nor less than double the amount of the judgment and costs contained.

1.—That the appellant will prosecute his appeal to effect, and without unnecessary delay.

2.—That if judgment be adjudged against him on the appeal, he will satisfy such judgment and costs.

Such undertaking need not be signed by the appellant.

Sec. 113. And the said Justice shall make out a certified transcript of his proceedings, include the undertaking taken for such appeal and shall, on demand, deliver the same to the appellant, or his agent, who shall deliver the same to the clerk of the court to which such appeal may be taken, on or before the second day of term thereof, next following such appeal; and such Justice shall also deliver or transmit the bill or bills of particulars, the depositions, and all other original papers, if any, used on the trial before him, to such clerk, or before the said second day of such term and all further proceedings before the Justice of the Peace, in that case, shall cease and be stayed, from the time of entering into such undertaking.

Sec. 114. The clerk, on receiving such transcript, and other papers as aforesaid, shall file the same and docket the appeal.

Sec. 115. The plaintiff in the court below shall be plaintiff in the court of common pleas, and the parties shall proceed, in all respects, in the same manner as though the action had been originally instituted in the said court.

Sec. 116. If the appellant shall fail to deliver the transcript, and other papers, if any, to the clerk, and have his appeal docketed as aforesaid, on or before the second day of the term of the said court next after such appeal, the appellee may at the same term of said court, file a transcript of the proceedings and judgment of such Justice, and the said cause shall, on motion of the appellee, be docketed, and the court is authorized and required on his application either to enter up a judgment in his favor, similar to that rendered by the Justice of the Peace, and for all the costs that have accrued in the court, and award execution therefor; or, at the option of such appellant, to dismiss the appeal, at the costs of the appellant, and remand the cause to the Justice of the Peace, to be thereupon proceeded in as if no appeal had been taken.

Sec. 117. If the plaintiff in the action before the Justice, shall appeal from any judgment rendered against such plaintiff, and after having filed his transcript and caused such appeal to be docketed, according to the provisions of this act shall fail to file a petition or otherwise neglect to prosecute the same to final judgment, so that plaintiff shall become nonsuit, it shall be the duty of the court to render judgment against such appellant, for the amount of the judgment rendered against him by the Justice of the Peace, together with interest, costs, and for costs of suit, and to award execution therefor, as in other cases.

Sec. 118. If both parties fail to enter such appeal within the time limited as aforesaid, the Justice on receiving a certificate from the clerk of the court, stating that the appeal was not entered, or being entered, was dismissed as aforesaid, shall thereupon issue execution upon the judgment, in the same manner as if such appeal had never been taken.

Sec. 119. If any person appealing from a judgment rendered in his favor, shall not recover a greater sum than the amount for which judgment was rendered besides costs and the interest accrued thereon, every such appellant shall pay the costs of such appeal.

Sec. 120. When an appeal shall be dismissed or when judgment shall be entered in the court of common Pleas against the appellant, the surety in the undertaking shall be liable to the appellee for the whole amount of the debt, costs and damages, recovered against the appellant.

[Continued next week.]

The Dead Whig Party.

It was the Louisville Journal, we believe, that intimated that the Whig party is not dead—that the fact could be easily discovered by putting one's finger into its mouth. The question being open to controversy, every body who is posted in the matter has a right to speak. The Stockton (Cal.) Journal, lately as Louisville, gives its opinion thus:

"There is no disputing a solid fact, and such we regard the disruption of the Whig party. It is dissolved, and its scattered fragments have gone to two great a tangent to be ever collected again. There is no Whig Party in California, and what is more, there is no necessity for such an organization. In fact, we consider its consolidation, at the present time, as a positive evil to the State; and for reasons that we are prepared to give, do we announce this opinion.

"The Whig party is but a bugaboo, with which one-half of the people can frighten a majority of their neighbors, in the support of a shadow.

"Whiggery is a positive evil, in that it divides conscientious men, and makes imaginary differences between good citizens."

Persons are oftentimes misled in regard to their choice of dress, by attending to the beauty of colors; rather than selecting such colors as may increase their own beauty.—Shenstone.

An apparatus enabling a person to remain under water for twenty minutes without requiring a supply of air, has been tried successfully on the Seine. [A man must surely be insane to try it though.]

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Tuesday, July 26, 1853.
R. LESTER AND R. P. CONY, Editors.

A. Landed Democracy, an internal basis for Englishmen. A. Landed Aristocracy, the domination of moneybags and despots.—Young America.

The London and its kind, however.—Bible. The name of mankind has not been born with curls on their heads.—Not a word from the London and its kind, however.—Bible.

STATE ELECTION.

LECTION TUESDAY, OCT. 19th.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
LESTER BLISS, of Albia.
SECRETARY OF STATE.
WILLIAM TRUITT, of Franklin.
TREASURER OF STATE.
JOHN O. BRESLIN, of Seneca.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
THOMAS W. BARTLEY, of Richmond.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
GEORGE W. MCCOOK, of Jefferson.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
WAYNE CRISWOLD, of Pickaway.

On our first page will be found a communication from our old friend, Lewis Anderson upon the subject of Temperance. The fact that it appears immediately after the announcement of his name for the Legislature, induces us to make short statement of facts as they exist. Mr. Anderson knew nothing of the intended announcement of his name by "Upper," before it appeared in the "Times," and that paper had not reached him until after his communication was sent to us for publication. On the contrary, he has both in private conversation and by letter expressed himself as wishing not to be a candidate, but in favor of running another.

The Greenup Record furnishes a list of taxable property in Greenup county amounting to \$2,555,355. Increase over last year, \$330,291. No. of horses over six months old, 6,755. Land valuation, \$1,253,570. Among other items we find "increase in land" 27,381 acres. Whether the tillage of the earth in Greenup County causes it to expand, or grow—or that this is the result of their admirable system of speculation in wild lands, allowing two or three to locate their warrants in the same place, leaving it for the courts to decide who shall have the first, second and third story farms, (downwards,) we are not informed, but suppose it to be the latter.

We publish the communications of "Indian Guyan" and "Union" because they are from gentlemen and friends, altho' whigs. We do not feel at liberty to comment upon the facts set forth, as we have no aspirations to become the advocate of whiggery, or the defendant of its individual members.—Neither would we read afresh the bleeding wounds of its factions; but we expect to express our views of their principles as a body, whenever the occasion demands.

They prove one thing however, that the day for leading men into the support of aspirant, for office upon the strength of a name, is passing by and that the people demand an avowal of principles upon which they are expected to act.

Inauguration of Col. Medill.

Col. Medill was inaugurated as Gov. of Ohio on Wednesday July 27. Terms of tuition one dollar per month. N. L. MORRISON Teacher.

For the Times.

The Whig Meeting.

I perceive by both the papers published at Ironton, that there is a great ad about the proceedings of the whig meeting held at the Court House during last court. The "Register" appears to make some sort of an effort to explain the sense and meaning of those Resolutions adopted at said meeting, and would wish to make out that they contain all that is necessary to explain the principles claimed by the national whig party. But it would seem that the Times will not consent to this mode of explaining the matter, the resolutions of themselves being too obscure, and having been written in a very guarded manner, divests them of any expressed sentiments of our political parties. The "Times" very reasonably asks the question, what are the whig principles? The resolutions do not embrace anything, but merely urge the whigs of Lawrence Co., to organize for the purpose of electing whig candidates that may be brought before the people this fall, but the Times appears to insist upon a fair and unequivocal answer to the question, "what is the meaning of the resolutions passed at the whig meeting?" and the Register is not at present prepared to give a direct answer. It might then cause the people to conjecture and construe the meaning in this way: That Court week

was a favorable time for some of the office holders or office seekers to call a meeting, and adopt some sort of resolutions that could not offend any one, (of course without meaning,) and to appoint by wholesale such committees as would be most likely to be favorable to the support of those aspirants, or the getting up of the meeting. And this very likely being the fact, it would not take a "Solomon" nor the Ghost of "Uncle Tom" to propound the great and exciting question of "what was the object of the call of the meeting and the meaning of it," when the only object was to make a great show of a whig meeting, and to secure the election of some of the aspirants to office, or perhaps to secure the re-election of one of the present incumbents. The evidence of such a conclusion might be based upon the circumstance by comparing the names of those who are appointed on the several committees at the above meeting, and those who used the most extraordinary efforts to secure the nomination of one of our present officials at the last county convention. And as it will be recollected that the nomination did not give satisfaction, and the proceedings of the convention were condemned, and the people exclaimed against holding any more conventions, as they were completely disgusted at the proceedings of this one; therefore, if there should be an attempt made again to get up county conventions for the purpose of making nominations, the people will oppose it, and are now determined to oppose all packed conventions, and Court house cliques. For the future it will be most advisable for the several County officers to come out on their own merits, and upon their own responsibility, and not hereafter rely upon the chances of a packed convention, nor the purchase of votes by their friends or relatives. More anon, INDIAN GUYAN.

NOTE.—For my own part I am a Whig, and have always taken an active part in sustaining the principles of my party, but when I see a set of men assuming the responsibility of controlling the whole party of this county, and endeavoring to manage the matters to suit their own views, regardless of principles. I am thus disposed to exclaim against it, and oppose all factions, and cliques, let the name be what it may, or the name of the party that they may assume; for I shall support principles but not men or party, unless I am convinced that the men are worthy of the support of party they profess to belong to. At all events I am opposed to packed Conventions, or any nominations that are made by cliques or factions. "The old Lion roars and Indian Guyan will pour out its Thunder tones." Union township. I G—G.

For the Times.

MEANS EDITORS.—If the "Register" cannot consistently explain the principles of the "clique" that got up the meeting and those who figured at it, it is noticed that one of the committee to report resolutions was never known to be a whig, but it has always been understood that he was opposed to the whig party, this may probably account for the want of expression of principles that should have been embodied in the resolutions, and for the want of which, it leaves the people in the dark, whether they are called upon to support men or principles, or perhaps to support men without any claim to party principles.

For the Times.

QUERY.—How did it happen in the appointment of the committee of aidance for the several Townships, that in the river Township the election was made from those living immediately in the river and very close neighbors, can the "Register" account for this partiality shown on the part of the whig meeting, or was it merely a mistake that never would be noticed by the people. When the "Register" promises to be the organ of the whig party, it should never descend to low as to be the organ of a faction.

For the Times.

Smallest Steam Engine in the World.

Mr. Benjamin Warner the London watch maker has sent to this country for the World's Fair, the working model for two steam engines. We infer from notices of them in some of the London papers, that they will be the most curious specimens of minute workmanship exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

The smallest one, an oscillating cylinder engine, stands upon an English four-penny piece, (size of half a dime) with room to spare. The cylinder is but sixteenth of an inch in diameter, the length of the stroke three-eighths, and the diameter of the piston is that of an ordinary needle. The other is a beam engine, composed of more than two hundred pieces. The length of the stand is three and a quarter inches, length of beam two and a quarter inches, diameter of cylinder three eighths of an inch, and the length of stroke seven eighths of an inch. Both of these engines are screwed together with the delicacy and precision of the work of a watch.

We see in the Whig papers a statement that 719 is the grand total of the removals from office by the administration since the 4th of March. Whigs think this a great number, forgetting that in 1840 FRANK GRANGER removed seventeen hundred Democrats from the Postoffice Department alone during its brief three months, and then, licking his bloody chops, wished that he had been allowed time to quillotine three-fold the number.—Cin. Eng.

Empire of the Southern Hemisphere.

Sidney Smith long ago cautioned the English Government to beware how they colonized New Holland, lest the infant settlement, when it had attained manhood, should rebel after the way of the American colonies, and other Washingtons, and Franklins and Adams should arise to pluck other jewels, from the British crown. They heeded him not. They believed it one of his jokes, the empty threat of an Edinburgh Reviewer. But no government on earth can stay the workings of great self vindicating social laws. Neither Alexander, Caesar, Cromwell, nor Napoleon could bribe, coax, or bully them.

You may overlay them indeed for a time with legislative rubbish, but they will at last burst upward, as a steam-leap out from the cavernous depths in which it has been pent, proclaiming as manifestly as if it spoke with human tongue, the law by which it may ascend to the level of its lofty source. Neither can you reason these principles out of existence, for they will leer at you thro' your finished logic with gibberings of awful mockery. You fondly deem that your philosophy has cast them out, but like the exorcised spirit of old, they return to the house from whence they came and enter in and dwell there. Since Malthus published his essay the population of England has nearly doubled, yet the Quarterly Review of last year says, "we are likely to experience a scarcity of lands for the work set before us, as a great empire, to accomplish." What a comment upon the reasoning pride with which we criticize the eternal laws of progress and development, by which the Almighty governs his creatures. No. God's social laws, like the fire-entailed wheels of Ezekiel's vision, "so high that they were terrible, and full of spirit, and covered with eyes, move every one straight forward," and at last accomplish that whereunto they are sent. We must recognize those laws and reverence them, instead of growling at them like cynics or assailing them like Quixottes.

We maintain that the independence of the American Colonies was the natural result of certain social and historic principles; and Sidney Smith, analysing the connection of historic cause and effect on this continent, could reason correctly as to the results of a similar connection operating upon the Australian continent; just as Burke was able to prognosticate the results of the French Revolution, by a thorough comprehension of the Cromwellian rebellion in England. The times even now broken that mighty issues are to flow from this Australian movement; that the convict colony will grow into a nation, and the nation into an empire.

A great empire in the Southern hemisphere—is not that something new in world-history? Not only so, but the Southern empire is to be impregnated with Northern blood, and planted with Northern institutions. Behold the stupendous cycles in which Providence moves! In the fifteenth century He opened the western world to the eastern, and after the building up here of the renowned institutions of freedom in which there has been imparted to the whole scope of government, and all its varied aims and functions, a more profound significance. He now opens another world in the southern Ocean, to which these advanced conceptions may be transplanted, and through which the New World may react upon the Old.

Australia, we doubt not, will yet become Americanized, for it lies much nearer to our California possessions than to England. If American citizens do not in person go down in sufficient numbers to possess it, the American spirit at any rate will penetrate it, and give its form and pressure to the civil polity, which shall be established there. The fleet despatched to Botany Bay in 1787, laden with the refuse of the English prisons, is you say, a beginning rather inauspicious to lead to the grand results which we foresee.

Is it more inauspicious than the departure of the little Mayflower? The gold of Australia is a mere bribe, by which Providence, adapting himself to the weakness of our nature, designs to make use of human selfishness to initiate his ultimate purposes.

When this gold-fever shall have subsided, then will the new empire begin to play its grand part in history. It will subjugate the surrounding islands of the sea. Its commercial enterprise will connect it with Asia Africa and the East Indies. Civilization, literature, Christianity and freedom, will thence go forth conquering and to conquer the southern half of the globe. It will lead, as we firmly believe, to a train of results, more vast in the universal bearing, than any event which has taken place since the discovery and settlement of North America.—[Philadelphia Merchant.]

A Human Skeleton Embedded in Rock.

The Zanesville Times relates the following:—

"On Monday last while some hands on the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railroad, at Cusack's Mill, about five miles south of this city, were quarrying stone, a human skeleton was found embedded in rock, on a bluff bank on the south branch of Jonathan's Creek, thirty feet from the surface. A small fissure in the rock, of perhaps two inches in width, opened to the resting place of these remains, which in all human probability, may have been deposited there centuries ago. The rock contained an indentation of the greater part of the body, as perfect as though moulded of potter's clay. From the hip to the foot particularly, this sarcophagus was as complete as carving could have made it. The proportions, curvatures, &c., of the limb were distinct and regular, and indicated that the skeleton had been that of a person of full size.

The Postage Stamps.

The Louisville Journal gave the other day the following random shot at the Administration for allowing Nesbitt, the contractor to supply the new postage stamps, to put upon each one of the envelopes his own business advertisement:—

"Could any thing be more contemptible? Could any Administration, possessing the smallest sense of propriety or the least particle of common sense, even have made such an arrangement?"

Poor Fiske! It is thus that he is exorcised by his late friends—for with his Administration the contract was made. What an ingrate the Journal man must be!

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Dona parte.

Inauguration of the Crystal Palace.

Below will be found the remarks of President Pierce in reply to an address from Theodore Sedgwick Esq. at the inauguration of the Crystal Palace, in New York, on the 15th inst. It is said the President was in very feeble health having been very much worn down by the fatigues of business, and his journey from Washington. We are unable to give the entire proceedings for want of room.

Mr. President and Gentleman of the Association.

In behalf of the gentleman who are with me, as well as on my own account, I return you my most warm and cordial thanks for the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to receive me. I have com'd here, Sir, to testify the interest I feel, and the respect I entertain for this great industrial exhibition, designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interest of our country. You, Sir, and the gentleman associated with you, have laid a claim upon all of us for thanks, that will be enduring. Whatever may be your short comings, of which you have spoken, I can only say that they appear not here; and, so far as I have been able to learn, do not appear at all.

[Applause.] Every thing around us reminds us that we are in a utilitarian age—an age where Science instead of being locked up from the admiration of world, has become tributary to the Arts, the manufactures, agriculture, and all that goes to promote our social comfort. [Applause.] Sir, if you had achieved no other good than that which you have done in bringing together citizens from all parts of this Union, you would have fulfilled one of the most important missions that can be imposed upon any one of us—that of strengthening the bonds of our Union. [great applause.] Sir you have done more—and you have already alluded to it. Your Exhibition has brought together men eminent in almost all the walks of life, from every civilized country on the face of the globe. And thus you have done more than could have been done in any other mode, to promote that great object dear to you, to me, and dear to my venerable friend near me [Bishop Wainwright] peace and good will among men. [Applause.] But sir, I have not the voice to address you more. Returning you again my thanks—giving you my heart's best wishes for your enterprise. I must conclude. [Great Applause.]

When the President had concluded, he was loudly applauded, and three cheers were also proposed and given for Theodore Sedgwick, the President of the Association. An immediate rush was made for the platform after the President had closed, all anxious to obtain an opportunity to shake him by the hand.

Queer People and Singular Customs.

BAVARO TAYLOR, in one of his late letters from China, to the New York Tribune, gives an account of a queer race of people—queer on account of a couple of their customs. He says:

Rev. Mr. D'Aguilar, whom I saw at Roorkee, penetrated, last summer, to the glaciers of Jummootee. He informed me that, in ascending the Himalayas, the productions become not only of the temperate zone, but English in their character; the flowers, fruits and shrubs being almost identical with those of England. In the valleys, however, is found the deodar, or Himalayan cypress, which grows to a height of more than two hundred feet. There is a temple near the source of the Ganges, but owing to the danger and difficulty of the journey, comparatively few pilgrims reach it.

The air of the mountains is pure, fresh and invigorating, and the paharrees are said to be both physically and mentally superior to the inhabitants of the plains. Mr. D'Aguilar considered them as a strikingly honest and faithful race.—Owing to the difficulty of procuring subsistence, and the necessity of restricting the increase of population, Polandry has existed among them from time immemorial. The woman and her husband live together harmoniously, and the latter contribute each an equal share to the support of the children. Among these people the saying will particularly apply: "It's a wise child that knows its own father." Another of their customs, is still more singular. Their ideas of hospitality compel them to share not only their food, but their conubial right with the stranger, and no insult is so great as a refusal to accept it. I saw several of them to-day walking bare-legged through the snow which troubled them as little as it would a horse. They were handsome, muscular fellows, with black eyes, ivory teeth and ruddy copper complexion.

The Louisville Journal gave the other day the following random shot at the Administration for allowing Nesbitt, the contractor to supply the new postage stamps, to put upon each one of the envelopes his own business advertisement:—

"Could any thing be more contemptible? Could any Administration, possessing the smallest sense of propriety or the least particle of common sense, even have made such an arrangement?"

Poor Fiske! It is thus that he is exorcised by his late friends—for with his Administration the contract was made. What an ingrate the Journal man must be!

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Dona parte.